NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1883.

FRIELY USED THAN BEFORE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LEADING TOPICS AT MANY POINTS. THE RELATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS-RIOTS IN RUSSIA-PARLIAMENTARY AND IRISH MAT-

The negotiations between Prussia and the Vatioan have failed. The trade of Germany is said to have been badly affected by the Tonquin trouble. Fifteen persons were killed in the anti-Jewish riots in Rostoff, Russia. There was a riot in St. Petersburg on the evening of the 28th inst. True bills have on found against the London dynamite conpirators on the charge of treason-felony. A uch view of what is alleged to be the policy of Russia is given. There was a debate in the House of Commons yesterday over a personal quarrel.

PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN AT ODDS. LONDON, May 31.—A Reuter dispatch from Rome says that both Prussis and the Vatican have ted an attitude pointing to a rupture.

adopted an attitude pointing to a rupture.

ROME, May 31.—The Diritio says: "Barou von Schloeser, the representative of Prussia in the negotiations with the Vatican will shortly leave Rome and will not return. The negotiations have failed, and relations between Prussia and the Vatican are not of a friendly character."

THE POWERS AND THE TONQUIN QUESTION. BERLIN, May 31.—Despite the assurances of the French that there is no danger of a war between France and China, the commerce of Germany with China has already been much disturbed by the Tonquin dispute. It is hoped in Berlin that if France declares a blockade of Chinese ports, Great Britain and America will refuse to recognize it. A French blockade cannot be effective, and Germany will certainly support England and America in opposing it. The German Government is considering the question of sending more vessels to the Chinese

PARIS. May 31.—The bombardment of the capital of Annam in revenge for the death of Captain Riviere, is probable. It is stated here that several German vessels will leave Kiel for China next

It is stated that Captain Kergaradee, the French envoy to Annam, has been instructed to hold the envoy to Annam, has been instructed to hold the King of Annam responsible for the recent hostilities near Hanoi, and to demand satisfaction from him, including the payment of a heavy indemnity.

It is reported that M. Waddington has been instructed to address the Marquis Tseng, who represents China at St. Petersburg, Paris and London, and who is now at Moscow as the representative of the Chinese Government, in regard to the intentions of China in the Tonquin affair.

The French have re-entered the Citadel of Hanoi. Gunboars maintain communication with the sea

Gunboats maintain communication with the sea and prevent the Annauntes from approaching. Steps are being taken to lay a cable between Hanoi

and Sargon.
In addition to Captain Riviere and Captain
Devillers, who lost their lives in the recent attack
near Hanoi, three other French officers were killed
and six were wounded.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTERS KILLED. LONDON, May 31.—The outbreak against the Jews which occurred at Rostoff on the 22d inst., on count of the murder of a Russian by a Jewish publican, was quelled the same night after 130 houses belonging to Jews had been destroyed. Fifteen of the rioters were killed by the troops who were called out to suppress the disturbances.

A RIOT IN ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31.—The manifesto issued by the Car on the day of his coronation has created an unfavorable impression here. A riot occurred on the evening of the 28th among the crowds ople which had assembled in the streets. The of people which had assembled in the streets. The mob assaulted the Director of Police, who was endeavoring to restore order. A detachment of Cossacks was calle I out and dispersed the rioters, one hundred of whom were arrested. The riot did not arise from political causes.

The mob was composed of drunken men, who capsized every private equipage within their reach and tore down and trampled upon the Imperial colors. It was in consequence of this riot that illuminations were prohibited in St. Petersburg on Tuesday night.

TRUE BILLS AGAINST THE DYNAMITEURS. LONDON, May 31 .- In the Central Criminal Court to-day the Recorder charging the Grand Jury referred to the dynamite conspirators, Dr. Gallagher, Bernard Gallagher, Whitehead, Curtin, Ansburgh and Wilson, and said that the indictment against them would charge the six prisoners with treasonfelony. He stated that Lynch, alias Norman, who turned informer, had been permitted to give evidence for the Queen. He would describe the plane of a Fenian conspiracy which existed in America, If the Grand Jury, said the Recorder, believed that the prisoners were connected with that conspiracy they would return a true bill against them. Lynch's they would return a true bill against them. Lynch's evidence, he said, would be most fully corroborated by other witnesses. The charge had been postponed for some days while the Crown counsel were deciding as to the exact nature of the indictment. A second indictment, he said, would be preferred against six of the prisoners, including Lynch, for having in their possession nitro-glycerine with intent to commit murder. Lynch would also be permitted to give Queen's evidence in this case.

The Grand Jury returned true bills in all the cases within an hour after receiving the Recorder's charge.

A FRENCH VIEW OF RUSSIA'S POLICY. Paris, May 31.—The Temps says; "The object of the recent journey abroad of M. de Giers, the cian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was to inform the Powers that Russia was compelled to seek in Armenia an equivalent for the British occupation of Egypt. Mr. Gladstone, by taking Egypt, not only lost the good wishes of France, but reopened the Eastern question and furnished Russia with a pretext for effecting her immense projects, the last step in which will be the conquest of British India.

CHALLENGED BY MR. O'KELLY, M. P. LONDON, May 31 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. McCoan, member for Wicklow, refact that Mr. O'Kelly, member for Roson, had been suspended during the debate in said that in the Whitsuntide recess he addressed onstituents. His speech was reported in The ion of Mr. O'Kelly, saying that the House was at least supposed to be composed of gentlemen. Mr. O'Brien, member for Mallow, had ritten to him subsequently, asking on behalf of Mr. O'Kelly whether he accepted the responsibility for the report. Mr. McCoan said he had given Mr. tunity to withdraw this question,

Mr. Giadstone moved that Mr. O'Kelly be remr. Gladstone moved that Mr. O'Kelly be required to appear in his place to-morrow, because of the complaint made by Mr. McCoan that Mr. O'Kelly had sent him a challenge.

Mesura, O'Brien. Parnell and Shail objected to the reference of private quarrels to Parliament. It. Rhole said he thought it would suffice if both it. McCoan and Mr. O'Kelly were bound over to have the peace.

Mr. Gladstone's motion was carried by a vote of 100 to 19.

out he had not done so.

A STATE DINNER IN MOSCOW.

oscow, May 31.—This evening a state dinner siven, at which 500 persons were present, integ the whole imperial family. The imperial particularly afterward attended a brilliant ball given by the Empire.

TWENTY-TWO WORKMEN DROWNED. caus, June 1.—A boat filled with workmen and no Clargia, near Milan, yesterday and ty-two of the men were drowned.

ENGLAND AND THE ALABAMA AWARD on, May 81.—The following is the resolution to the disposition of the surplus of the Ala-ward which Mr. Kenneed intends to move

American statesmen with reference to the destination of the undistributed maneys resulting from the Geneva Award the House is of opinion that as exchange of views between the Euglish and United States Governments on the autject would be conductive to the development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY. BERLIN, May 31 .- The health of Prince

Herr von Kleist-Retzow, a prominent Conservative

Herr von Kleist-Retsow, a prominent Conservative leader in the German Reichstag and in the Prussian Landtag, has been dismissed from the Presidency of the Rhine Prevince on account of his ultra-Tory views. He has received the stile of Privy-Councillor.

The Minister of War has informed the committee of the Reichstag that he considered the Military Pensions bill as adopted by khom unacceptable even with the amendments exampling officers from the payment of communal taxes. He said, however, that the final decision of the question rested with the Bundearath. The Workmen's Slok Fund bill was carried in the Reichstag to-day by a vote of 217 to 99.

AMERICANS AND THE CHANNEL TUNNEL LONDON, May 31.-George R. Blanchard, rice-president of the New-York, Lake Eric and Western Railroad Company, was examined before the English Channel Tunnel Committee to-day, when he gave his views as to the benefits to be derived from the con tendency on the part of passengers from America to go direct to the Continuat without passing through England. Suppers had also shown a tendency to send their goods direct to the Continuat. It was his (Mr. Blanchard's) belief that the construction of the tunnel would serve to counteract that tandency.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE DUKE OF ALBANY. LONDON, May 31 .- The Duke of Albany recently received an urgent request from Canada to con-sent to be the successor of the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General of the Dominion. The Duke, after studying the affairs of Canada, wrote to Mr. Gladstone on the subject. The Prime Minister replied that the Duke was too young for such an important position, and also that he lacked experience in governmental work.
The physicians of the Duke of Albany were of opinion that his health would permit of his acceptance of the

ENGLAND AND MEXICO. LONDON, May 31.-In the House of Commons this afternoon Lord Edward Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, said that England and Mexico would oth appoint envoys to negotiate for a renewal of diplo-

both appoint envoys to negetiate for a renewal of diplomatic relations between the two countries. He announced later that the British Minister to Peru had been appointed to act as the special envoy of the Government in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 31.—Sefior Igracio Mariscal, Minister of Poreign Affairs, has been appointed special envoy to arrange for a renewal of the relations with England. He will sail for New-York on June 14. After fuifilling his mission he will remain in England as Mexican Minister. London telegrams state that Sir Spencer St. John has already been appointed to confer with Sefior Mariscal.

A PANIC ON THE MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

MONTREAL, May 31 .- There was a panic on be local Stock Exchange to-day, caused by an attack on city passenger rallway shares, which fell 10 per cent. A good many holders lost heavily.

NEWS FROM THE DOMINION.

TORONTO, May 31 .- The Mayor of this city has seeived a telegram from Ottawa stating that the visit to-morrow will be of a semi-private character, and that they will take their leave officially upon a future occasion. Consequently no public demonstration will be made in their bonor during their stay here.

OTTAWA, May 31 .- The shipping of lumber here is brisk. All the American boats are now loading at ad-The Methodist Conference to-day passed a resolution

of sympathy for the Queen in her illness, and praying or her speedy recovery.

MONTREAL, May 31.—The seizure of spirits belto C. H. Cronkhist & Co., as Rouse's Point, will, it is said, cost that firm \$60,000.

This city was visited to-day by a very stiff northwest breeze, which caused ships to break from their moorings at the wharves and to glide down the river. Some accidents happened by scaffolding and insecure walls being plown down, but nothing scrious has been reported.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

MONTREAL, May 31. - James A. Young & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, have failed. Their liabilities are \$40,000.

HAVANA, May 31.-Ricardo P. Kohly & Co., large importers and sugar exporters, and Zorrilla & Co., bankers have suspended payments. Both firms were some time ago rumored to be "shaky."

FOREIGN NOTES. LIVERPOOL, May 31.—The White Star Line steamer Britannic, which left here on May 24 for New-York, and

returned with her crank shaft out of order, has been ROME, May 31 .- In a debate on the customs tariff in the Chamber of Deputies to-day most of the speakers urged a reduction of the land tax in order to aid agricul

tural interests, which, they said, were too greatly threatened by American competition.

LONDON, May 31.—In the chees tournament to-day Bird, Nos and Blackburne best Sellmann, Mortimer and Rechigorin. Skipworth has retired from the tournament on account of iliness.

CALCUTTA, May 31.-Fighting between the forces of the Ameer of Afghanistan and the Shinwarris has been renewed. The losses have been heavy on both sides Raft loads of dead bodies have been brought down the

WELLINGTON, May 31 .- The Government of New-Zealand has agreed in conjunction with the Government of New-South Wales to renew for two years the contract for carrying the mails between San Francisco and Australia and New-Zealand. Should the United States, however, refuse to contribute a subsidy, the contract is terminable at the end of the first year.

HAVANA, May 31.—The police have captured Ricardo Menocal, who fied seven years ago with \$300,000 of menocal, who had shipped on the steamer paratogs under the name of Averhoff, had been coming sahore at night in the disguise of a sailor, and was thus recognized and arrested.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

COMPETING WITH THE IMMIGRANT POOL. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway made another inroad into the immigrant pase-enger traffic at Castle Garden yesterday. It took all of the immigrant passengers who arrived on the Hamburg steamship Suevia, and also many of the passengers arriving by the other steamers. A special contract was made with the agents of the steamship companies, who sent word to L. F. Booth, the pool agent, not to exchange orders for tickets over the pool lines as they would not be honored by the steamship companies. Mr. Booth afterward informed President Huribut, of the Emi-gration Board, that owing to a lack of facilities of the gration Board, that owing to a lack of facilities of the Lackawanna for through traffic, the immigrants were meeting with delays which they would not be subject to by the pool lines. He maintained that it was simply the beginning of a war to be wased by the Lackawanna against the posl roads in lorder to get better terms from the pool than had been offered to the company, and that it was using the steamship lines as a lever. Mr. Muller, of the Lackawanna, denied that passengers were being unuscessarily delayed, and said that the road was sending its passengers through without the least complaint from them. Mr. Booth ordered that the baggage room be left open until 6:30 o'clock last night for the accommodation of Mr. Muller.

The Lackawanna's application for the same facilities for farwarding immigrants and their baggage as are afforded to the pool roads will be considered by the Castle darden Comimttee to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE. CONCORD, N. H., May 31.—The annual meet the old Board of Directors was re-elected. A resolution was adopted that it is expedient to unite with other New-Hampshire railroads, if it can be done upon equit-

WASHINGTON, May 31 .- The First Controller of the Treasury has been informed that the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies have a subsidized line of Pacific Railroad Companies have a subsidized line of 1,700 miles in length, and that the length of the lines owned, leased, operated or controlled by them, and which are unsubsidized, is about 10,044 miles. Washington, May 31.—The President has accepted twenty-five miles of Northern Pacific Railroad recently constructed and examined by a special commission. The section accepted extends from the 325th to the 350th mile east of Wallula Junction, Washington Territory.

WHEAT STORED IN MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 31.—The Northwestern Miller to morrow will say: "The receipts of wheat during the past week have been about equal to the amount ground by the mills. The wheat stored in the Minneapolis elevators, including the transfer elevator, on May 30 was 1,140,000 bushels, and there were about \$80,000 bushels in the mills, making the total amount of wheat

in stere in this city 1,500,000 bushels, against 1,708,000 bushels last week. The wheat stored at 8t. Paul is about 475,000 bushels, and at Duluth 175,954 bushels."

STRUGGLES IN THE LABOR MARKET. STRIKE AVERTED IN THE PITTSBURG IRON

PITTSBURG, May 31 .- A conference of the Iron Manufacturers and Amalgamated Association committees this afternoon resulted in the manufacture signing last year's scale, which is \$5 50 per ton for raddling. This action happily averts a strike and neuros the running of all the mills in the West for at ast one year longer. The manufacturers, who have all Song persisted that they would not pay more than \$5, and who were supposed to have a solid front, give as a reason for the unexpected action that they had positive nfermation that a number of Western mills had made arrangements to continue at the old scale with the con the workmen would accept the same wages, and rather than submit to seeing their trade going to other places they decided to pay the wages demanded by the Amal gamated Association. President Jarrett, of the latter, says the scale is signed unconditionally, and characterises it as "a victory without a battle." Intense satisfaction is expressed on all sides over the settlement, as a strike was regarded as inevitable, and to Pittaburg an ndefinite shutting down of iron mills means not only a

CHICAGO MILLS LIKELY TO CLOSE. CHICAGO, May 31 .- From interviews with managers of the leading iron milis it appears inevitable that all will owners not to accede to the Pittaburg scale. The cor versy will not in any way affect the steel rail mills. The managers of the iron mills say that the advantage rests with them, as the market is mactive and prices only moderate, while their employes were only recently eaguged in a long strike, from the effects of which they have not ; et recovered.

CINCINNATI IRON MILLS TO BE CLOSED. this city, Covington and Newport—the Globe, Mitchell, Tranter & Co.'a, the Riverside, Swifts, and the Licking have refused to sign the scale presented by the work-men members of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' Association, and the mills will close to-night. This will throw between 4,000 and 5,000 persons out of

THE SITUATION IN INDIANA. INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—As far as can be learned today the iron mills in Indiana are running as usual, but it is not known how long tacy will continue in operation. QUIET AT ST. LOUIS.

strike among the ironworkers here. Only two mills in this immediate vicinity employ Union men, the Need-ringhams Mill and the Nut and Bolt Company. The men in these mills have made no demands as yet, and matters are working smoothly. In the non-union mills there is no disturbance, they being in no way affected by the action of the Amalgamated Association.

A STRIKE OF BRICKLAYERS. secting last night and refused to be bound by the agreement made on Tuesday by the Arbitration Commit They claim that, after the agreement was signed it was signed it was given into the hands of George C. Prussing, president of the Master Builders' Association, and that he removed one of the leaves of the document and substituted another containing a clause not in the original, under which the masters may declare any man not a competent mason and may compet the Bricklayers. Union to issue an apprentice pard to him. The men are very bitter and will not resume work to-day. Mr. Prussing denies that he tampered with the agreement. AN AGREEMENT BEACHED AT BELLEVILLE.

erators and the committee of the Board of Trade met at Belleville, Ill., this morning. The miners agreed to scept all the conditions of the Board of Trade's propositions, except that which contemplates non-interfere with machine mines. One of their committee said they had concilided to secept no conditions that did not put hand mines on an equal footing with machine mines. The other propositions made by the Board of Trade ware accepted by both miners and operators, and another conference will be held on Monday. It is believed the differences will then be amicably adjusted. The Coroner's investigation into the killing of Henderson, the miner, or Monday by the militia was resumed this morning. A few witnesses were examined and the inquest was closed, but no verdict has yet been rendered.

CLEVELAND, May 31 .- The Union Pacific Mill, formerly rown as the Æins Company, has signed the Pittsburg cale, and employes say the Britton Iron and Steel Company has through its proprietors declined to affirm or deny that it has signed. For Forest City Iron Works either has or undoubtedly will. No other cetablishments here are affected by the Pittaburg action. There is no sign of a strike.

A MILL CLOSED.

MILWAUKEE, May 31 .- The mills of the at 5 o'clock Friday morning. This company is not a member of the Manufacturers Association, and was not represented at any of the Pittaburg meetings. When informed of the action at Pittaburg, the Amalgamated Association committee at Bay View expressed the willingness of the men to continue work, but Superintendent Parkes said the company had decided to anot down. Eleven hundred men are thrown out of employ-

CIVIL-SERVICE BOARDS AT WORK.

ALBANY, May 31 .- The State Civil-Service Commission organized this afternoon. Ex-Naval Officer V. Burt, of New York, was appointed Chief Examiner. In an interview published in The Evening Journa Mr. Burt explains the apparent inconsistency of ac cepting a State position after declining last March a like National one, by saying that the President did not appear to make the nomination in good faith, and that he ceilined it because, coupled with the promotion of General Graham, it involved an affront to him and to the cause of reform. He takes this place at a lower salary, because he has confidence in the Commission's honesty of purpose. John Jay was chosen president of the Commission and the Commission of the Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.-Dorman B. Eaton and Dr. Gregory, ot the Civil-Service Reform Commission, and E. W. Clark, an advisory member of the Board, began an inspection of the Custom House and Post Office here this morning. Afterward they appointed a Board of Exam-

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN CONFENTION.

COLUMBUS, May 31.-The State Committee has refused to postpone the Republican State Conven-tion of Ohlo, awaiting a decision on the Scott Liquor Tax law, and it will be held on June 5 and 6.

ARREST OF A POSTMASTER.

ATLANTA, May 31 .- J. Nall, assistant post master here, having failed to make good his deficit of \$8,000, was arrested to-night.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CONSECBATION OF A CRURCH.
CHICAGO, May 31.—St. James's Episcopal Church
was consecrated today by Bishop McLaren, assisted by
Bishop Harra, of Michigan, and the clergy of the Diocese of
Illimots. A SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

A SOLDIERS MONUMENT.

NEW-HAVEN, May 31.—The committee on the Soidiers Monument met to-night and voted to recommend the Common Council to erect the monument on the site now occupied by the old State House THE NIAGARA FALLS COMMISSION.

ALBANY, May 31.—It was incorrectly stated in a dispatch from this city that the Niagara Falls Commission would bold its next meeting on June 2. The Commission will meet on June 9.

meet on June 9.

MARSHAL STROBACH'S TRIAL.

MONTGOMENY, Ala., May 31.—Marshal Strobach's trial is going forward in the United States Court. The case is ably contested on both sides and attracts a large number of listeners.

listeners.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE PROHIBITIONISTS.

CONCORD, May 31.—The State Constitutions Prohibitory Convention met here to day and adopted resolutions saking the next Legislature to submit to the people prohibitory constitutional amendment.

NEW MASSACHUSETTS OFFICERS. NEW MASSACHUSETTS OFFICERS.

BOSTON, May 31.—Governor Butler made the folowing neminations to day which were confirmed by the Excutive Council: Carroll D. Wright as Chief of the Burson
of Halistics: Neuben Noble, of Westfield, as member of the
seard of Hearth. Labacy and Charity. E. C. Carrigan, of
Soston, as member of the Soard of Education.

DUBUQUE. May 31.— The somi-centennial celebra-tion of the first permanent estimates in Iowa.

DUBUQUE. May 31.— The somi-centennial celebra-tion of the first permanent estimates in Iowa, which was made at Dubuque June 1, 1893, the leads in this city to-morrew. Addresses in honore the cocasion will be made by Hamstor Allison, B. B. Hichards, J. K. Graves, and the Rev. D. J. Burrell.

THE GLIMMERGLASS TO BE BRIDGED. THE GLIMMERGLASS TO BE BRIGHER. N. J., May 31.—An injunction restraining the Board of Choson Precholders of Monmooth County from erecting a bridge over the Glimmergiase, the north branch of the Monasquan River, at Errelle, was issued last week. It was removed Monday, and the contract of the bridge was awarded yesterday. The structure will be com-

Pieted before July 1.

THE NATIONAL PERTILIZER ASSOCIATION.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—The National Fertilize Association elected the fellowing officers loday: President Charles Ruchardson, of Philodelphia, tuce presidents, Colonie, University of Philodelphia, tuce presidents, Colonie, University of Philodelphia, tuce presidents, Colonie, C. John M. Gilden, et Boston, and E. Frank Cos. of Nov. York; Pressurer, W. E. Gradin, of Saltimore; Suresours, Charles J. Rador and Robert Ober, of Baltimore; Saltimore, Colonie, C. Rador and Robert States, Colonies of Colonies, Colonies of Coloni

NO DEGREE FOR BUTLER.

ACTION OF THE HARVARD OVERSEERS. THEY REPUSE BY A VOTE OF 15 TO 11 TO CONFER THE DEGREE OF LL. D., ON THE GOVERNOR AN OUTLINE OF THE DEBATE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. BOSTON, May 31.—The question of conferring the degree of LL. D., on Governor Butler by Harvard University has at last been settled in the negative. No topic in connection with General Butler's adtration has received so much attention, especially among thinking people, as this. It has been for months one of the leading topics of conversation in the street-cars, at the clubs, in draw ing-rooms and on the street. Everywhere on would find people ready to talk upon it, and the action of the Board of Overseers to-day is perhaps fairly indicative of the centiment of those who are opposed to Butler's political tactics. Many who disliked Butler exceedingly were in favor of conferring the degree upon him, because ey felt that by refusing to do so the college would be forwarding rather than hindering his political

The Board met on Wednesday of last week, but postponed the consideration of this subject until to-day. After a session of four hours' duration the Board refused to concur with the Corporation in conferring the degree of LL. D. upon the Governor. The Corporation had unanimously recommended of 11 to 15 the Board of Overseers refused to con-cur. The members voted as follows:

Saltonstall, Nager-Francis M. Weld, Solomon Lincoln, Charles R. Codunan, Riohard M. Hodges, John T. Morse, Amos A. Lawrence, Edwin P. Seaver, John Piske, Henry Lee, John O. Sargout, Robert M. Morse, E. R. Hoar, Henry P. Kidder, William G. Russell, Moorfield Storey, Paiss—Robert D. Smith (yes), the Rev. James Freeman

In conversation with the secretary and other men

bers of the Board after adjournment the course of the debate leading to the above result was outlined. As the matter was finally disposed of it was held that the Governor's character was inconsistent with the motto of the college, "Veritas." The subject was first considered in its relation to previous votes of the Board. It was agreed that the precedents of the century were not by any means binding. Resolutions were offered setting forth that the degree was not essentially a tribute to the office, but to its incumbent, and that in refusing to confer the degree on the present Governor the Board implied no disrespect to the people of Massachusetts. The Governor's course in relation to the Tewksbury investigation entered into the discussion, and, it was admitted by members, had considerable influence upon the decision. But that influence was not on account of School. It was considered simply that he had descended too low to be recognized by any institution of learning; that he was the worst enemy of Massachusetts, and that for Harvard to confer upon him a degree would in reality be an insult to the people

Politically every member of the Board present expressed himself as strongly opposed to Butler and Butlerism, and the gentleman who most earnestly advocated the voting of the degree explained that he was as emphatically opposed to the Governor politically as any one present. It was suggested that the degree might be so worded that it should be a tribute to the office and not to the man, but it was decided that such action would be scarcely more than "whipping the devil round the stump." The rules were accordingly suspended, and by a yea and nay vote the degree was refused. It was voted to publish the vote as taken.

The debate was very earnest and animated. although perfectly courteous. The chairman, Judge

E. R. Hoar, was the leader in the opposition. One who was in favor of conferring the degree argued that to refuse it would be to give Butier a lever which he would use to his own advantage.

This brought to his feet an eminent professional gentleman, who disclaimed any political influence so far as his course was concerned. He should vote in accordance with what he believed to be his duty. The antecedents and history of Harvard all pointed in one direction on this question. It was a time-honored custom to confer this degree upon the Govto be considered; it was the office they were about to honor or to refuse to honor.
While he had always been opposed to General
Butler's methods in politics, he felt bound in truth While he had always been opposed to General Butler's methods in politics, he felt bound in truth to acknowledge that if the man were to be considered now, General Butler had certainly as good and even a better right to the honor than many upon whom it had been conferred, for he was an eminent lawyer, and in this case LL. D. might mean something. He would not confer it either to help or to hinder Butler. He would do it as a matter of propriety, as following the custom long established and as honoring the Gubernatorial chair. In short, he would, in conferring the degree, forget who occupied the position.

and as honoring the Gubernatorial chair. In short, he would, in conferring the degree, forget who occupied the position.

Another member who opposed giving the title to Butler did so because after weighing the subject very carefully and looking at it in all its lights, he was convinced that Butler would shub the University and decline to accept the honor. In his previous campaigns Butler had taken a great deal of pains had repeatedly gone out of his way to sneer at Harvard, her graduates and professors. He held them up before the mob as objects of ridicule, and this gentleman confessed that he had too much love for his Alma Mater, too much respect for her fair fame, to give Governor Butler a new and greater opportunity to show his disrespect for the culture and refinement of this Commonwesith.

A letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, who is now in Europe, where he was suddenly called a few weeks ago on account of the illness of a daughter. In the letter Dr. Hale took strong ground in favor of conferring the degree on Butler, believing that it was intended as a token of respect to the office, and ought in no sense to be considered as a compliment to General Butler.

The two members of the Board present from New-York, Francis M. Weld and John O. Sargent, both voted nay. General Butler is reported to have said to a friend who informed him of the decision that he did not care a fig about the action of the Board of Overseers. He was not desirous of the honor. Butler already rejoices in the title of LL.D., confered by Williams College in 1863 or 1864, He told a friend not long ago that ne hoped the degree would be refused, as its refusal would be worth 10,000 votes to him in his next campaign.

At the annual Unitarian Festival which took place in Music Hall to-night, the audience cheered to the echo the casual annuonuement that the degree had been refused Butler. No such applause was heard at any other time during the evening.

OTHER MATTERS BEFORE THE BOARD.

OTHER MATTERS BEFORE THE BOARD. Butler having been disposed of, the Board voted to concur with the President and Fellows in resppointing as clinical instructors in the Dental School -84 Timothy O. Loveland, Charles Wilson, Albert B. Jewell, Eugene H. Smith and Edward C. Briggs; in reappointing for the ensuing academic year, George F. Grant, demonstrator in mechanical lentistry ; Virgil C. Pond, demonstrator in operatio deutistry; Joseph W. Warren, instructor in oral pathology and anatomy, F. W. Taussig, instructor

pathology and anatomy, F. W. Taussig, instructor in political economy; in appointing Albert B. Hart instructor in American History, Harold Whiting instructor in Physics, and Edward P. Channing instructor in History.

The vote appointing William A. Keener assistant professor of law for five years from September 1, 1883, was referred to Messra Lowell, R. M. Morse and Lincoln. The Board concurred with the President and Fellows in their vote to insert in the Quinquennial Catalogue the name of Henry W. Hall as of the class of 1860, at the request of members of the class.

THE ANNUAL UNITARIAN FESTIVAL.

feetival was held this evening at Music Hall. There was the usual large attendance. Addresses were made by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who presided, Henry H. Edes, E. B. Haskell, the Rev. Francis G. Peabody, the Rev. O. B. Frethingham, by Dr. Hedge and the Rev. James Freeman Clarks.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK.

Boston, May 31.—This morning freight train No. 12 on the Grand Trunk Rallway fall through the iron bridge at Stratford Hollow, Vs. Engineer Kays. Boston, May 31.-The annual Unitarian

nagh, of Island Pond, and the fireman, whose name is

GENERAL CROOK'S EXPEDITION.

WHAT THE BELIEF IS AT ARMY HEADQUARTERS. WASHINGTON, May 31 .- The following is

w ASHINGTON, May 31.—The following in a statement of the view taken at Army Headquarters of the plans and circumstances of General Crook:

General Crook was assigned to command the Department of Arizona on account of his special fitness and experience, and he was given an increased force to enable and 6th), one regiment of infantry (the 1st) and 200 Indian scouts (two-thirds of all now employed by the United States.) General Crook was convinced by a rebe attained by making the Apahes in Sonora respect and fear the power of this Government, and he, therefore, de-termined to follow the raiders to their hiding places in the mountains which séparate the Mexican States of ora and Chihuahua. He made his preparations with great care and deliberation and took the precaution o first visiting Sonors in person and consulting with its sivil and military authorities with regard to his contemplated movement. They were only too glad to have such an auxillary in the work of preventing Apache raids; and having assured himself of this, General Crook returned to his command and began the movement now in progress. The War Department has given General Crook the fullest liberty to conduct this bold enterprise in his connence and rurnishing him with men and mone; fully up to his requisitions and estimates. There is no hurry in the matter, for during his absence from Arizons all the railway and mining operations and the other pursuits of the people of that Territory are going on without interruption, and his presence on the gotter ride of the border will keep all hostile Apaches there from under taking another raid. General crook in due time will account for everything in his own way or porish.

WHAT AN OFFICER BELIEVES. ust returned from the Mexican frontier, said to-day that he did not think that the reports of General Crook's cu gagement with the hostlies were trustworthy. "Very likely," he said, "there has been fighting, but I do not think any decisive action has taken place. General Crook did not intend to send back word until he had

In reply to the question why General Crook did not take with him into Mexico a larger force of cavalry In reply to the question why General Crook did not take with him into Mexico a larger force of cavalry Lieutenant Baird said: "General Crook's action in that respect is not generally understood. He took all the men that he could possibly provide transportation for. Everything in the way of provisions and baggage had to be carried on pack-nudes. The country was secoured and all the nudes that could be procured at the different posts were brought in. These nudes are not very plentiful, and the size of the force had to be regulated in accordance with the supply. It was absolutely necessary to take the acoust to track the enemy. General Crook took with him as far as the border eight or ten companies, with which he formed a cordon along the line. Six companies were left@in the vicinity of San Bernardino, under Colonel Biddle. It was with one of these companies that I was stationed. It is a terrible country that General Crook entered and one almost perfectly described to the mountains have been swept away by the base of the mountains have been swept away by the savages and an occasional isolated handet is all that is left of the villages. The great difficulty that General Crook has to contend with is the scarcity of water. The secouts know of only one or two places where water can be found, but the fugitives know where every drop is in the mauntains. The mest cordial relations existed between General Crook and the Mexican authorities, and his plans and intentions were fully approved by them. Ithink that no uneadness be need feit for the safety of Genera Crook and his command."

sert that Loco's wife, son, son-in-law, daughter, and grandchildren, with fourteen women and six bucks, have rrendered to the military authorities near San Carlos The Indians are direct from Mexico, and report that all the hostiles are anxious ts surrender, so that a speedy ending of the Indian war in Mexico, and the return of General Crook to Arisons is anticipated. These Indians were among the number of Chiricahuas who left their reservation over a year ago last April.

PRODUCTION OF OIL IN MAY.

TITUSVILLE, May 31. - The monthly oil report, which will be published in *The Herald* to-morrow, will show that during the month of May 226 wells were ompleted, with a daily production of 3,908 barrels This, as compared with April snows an increase of thirty-one in the number of wells, but a decrease of 1,080 burrels in the production. There are now 381 rigs up and wells being drilled, against 403 at the corresponding time last month.

MONEY BEQUEATHED TO A CITY.

CINCINNATI, May 31 .- The will of Anthony here to-day. He bequeaths to Cleveland property in this city estimated to be worth \$200,000, to found and endow an industrial school, or to be applied to a prezent school here. He bequeaths also considerable property in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, for the same pur-

THE AMERICAN SURGICAL ASSOCIATION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 31.-The annual meeting of the American Surgical Association was begun to day in the hall of the Cincinnati College. The programme for the day included papers by Dr. Samuel D

LARGE IMPORTATION OF OPIUM.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31 .- The steamer City of Peking, which arrived to-day, brought 966 cases of opium, the largest quantity ever brought here at one time. The duties amount to nearly \$238,000.

ARRESTS IN AN OPIUM "JOINT."

The three-story brick house No. 8 Pell-st. next door to the notorious No. 10, which claimed so large a share of the attention of the Vigilance Committee under Father Barry, was visited last night by Captain Petty, of the Sixth Precinct Police, and his men. The Captain had obtained a warrant from Justice White at the Tombs Police Court. The first two floors were filled with young women who are said to keep a disorderly house. On the top floor the officers found the "joint" in full operation. There were nearly a score of men and women present, of whom the majority were white. The rested everybody—seventeen persons in all. The smokplace, Ah Foo, was arrested, along with Jennie Ah Foo wife, who is a Welsh girl. his wife, who is a Welsh girl. The other arrests were Hung Mo, age 22; Fanule Reynolds. of No. 101 Park-st., Bella Hamilton, Neille Smith, Charles Masters, age 31, an actor, of No. 414 Fourth-ave; John Clark, age 23, a painter, and Edward Thompson, age 22, living at No. 146 Madison-st.; John O'Neil, a printer, age 28; a clark, living at New-Roobelle; Ah Hien, of No. 14 Mottest.; Ah Sam, of No. 106 Pirstst., Heboken; Ah Fee, of Bridgeport; Het Man, Ah Song, of No. 123 First-ave; Ah Jim, a laundryman in Eighth-st., Louis Friedisüder, age twenty-five, living at No. 11 Bowery, and James Mapleson, age twenty-significant an advertising agent of No. 330 East Twenty-eighth-st. The prisoners were all locked up with the exception of Ah Song who was balled.

DROWNED IN JAMAICA BAY.

Three young men went down to Rockaway yesterday morning on a fishing excursion. They were Joseph W. Bauer, of No. 178 Easex-st.; George Mueger, of No. 169 Essex-st., and Edward Miller, of No. 691s First-ave. They st, and Edward Miller, of No. 691s First-ave. They procured a small boat and pulled out half a mile into the Bay. The fish didn't bite, and Baner, who was an excellent swimmer, proposed a swim. The water was too cold for the others, so Baner plunged in alone. He had awam about one-fourth of a mile from where the boat was anchored when he suddenly disappeared. His friends pulled to where they had seen him go down, but found no trace of him. Baner was a widower, ago twenty-six, employed in the repair skop of the Fire Department. He leaves two small children.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

6 NEW-ORLEANS, May 31.—A dispatch from Opelou-ses to the Times-Democrat says: "A boiler in the saw-mill of Blackster H. Snider explosed on Tuesday evening last, kill-ing two man and badly wounding four others."

THE BRIDGE CATASTROPH

HOW IT WAS CAUSED-WHAT IT TEAC THE PRECISE ORIGIN NOT ASCERTAINED TIONS FOR THE PUTURS—THE BRM

Comparatively few of the ordinary exhib

curiosity were noticeable yesterday on the Brick.

River Bridge. Passengers who walked a drove over the serial highway glanced is passing at the spot where, not many hours better the cruel boot-heels of a pasie-stricken med because of the morbidly curious and the morbidly curious. of the morbidly curious, as is usual after great catastrophes. The feeling to to have got out with the news of the ca one of horror. The Bridge m certain hours of day seemed actually to be shunned as some some thing, and a walk from one end to the si failed to discover even solated insta-the lightsomeness and jollity which vailed generally among the visitors vailed generally among the visitors it from the opening day down the fatal hour of Wednesday. The travel ever was only a small traction of that of the previous day, and the majority of the loiterers around towers were plainly visitors from other p done by the ferryboats at least co cald some of the employee of the ferry com-

danger caused by the publication of the details the fatal stampede Besides the tearful scenes in the bouses of were public evidences of sorrow over the cals A large floral representation of the Bridge, which has been hauled around on a truck as an has been hauled around on a truck
advertisement for a Bowery florist, was
draped in black, and the flags, beaners and bunting which decorated the roofs and
fronts of buildings in the vicinity of the Bridge thereby removing the appearances of holidage gayety in such unhappy contrast with the funered atmosphere and thoughts suggested by the tragedy.

pany-so widespread was the appr

A great number of investigations pursued inde pendently and with diligence by the officers of the Bridge, some of the trustees and many newspap reporters failed to add any material facts to the story of the accident as printed yest were urged with equal plausibility. Touching the primary cause—the overcrowding of the footpath there was no difference of opinion, but different views were held as to whence came the impetus to the fatal panic. Whether it grew out the boisterous rudeness of a gang of young ruffians, was the outcome of a plan of petty robbery, was developed by the eries of women and children who were being crushed woman who thought her friend-another wom who had fallen and been picked up by a polices -in the hands of an arresting officer, will probably never be determined to the satisfaction of all. The elements, and a dozen other wild fancies inspired by terror, were doubtless present among the cause that brought on the fatal crush, and a dosen witnesses gave a dozen versions of the beginning and progress of the stampede.

An inquiry that was productive of much more satisfactory results was that which was made into the possible means of averting a repetition of the calamity in the future. At 9 o'c the morning Trustees Stranshan, Witte and Swan were in their office in consultation with Superintendent Martin, who gave them the results of his in quiries among the Bridge policemen and the workmen who were employed upon the car tracks of the Bridge. hearing what Mr. Martin had to say with reference to the accident, and discussing informally the needs of the Bridge in the way of policing rid a signal service that should make it possible to congregate policemen in places where there might be a need of their services to prevent blockades, the trustees had inquiries made into the condition of the victims of the calamity and talked about the propriety of giving financial aid in cases where it was greatly needed-if uals. Mr. Stranahan, in mentioning this matter, remarked that the trustees did not wish to give color to any theory that they were legally answerable in damages for the accident, and would not assume any responsibility, but merely wished to manifest the sincere sympathy they felt for the sufferers.

Mr. Martin, to show that the accident was not due wholly to the number of visitors on the Bridge, had the reports of receipts on Wednesday made up early, and furnished them to those who called upon nim. According to these reports the receipts from foot-passengers from midulght of Tuesday to midnight of Wednesday were \$559.74 at the New-York toll boxes, and \$412.50 at those or the Brooklyn end of the Bridge; in all \$972.24 which ought to represent 97,224 persons upon the footpath in the course of the day. Three days of last week showed a greater number than this: Friday, when 150,300 persons paid penny fares; Saturday, when 98,700 did likewise, and Sunday, when the number was swelled to 163,500. Mr. Martin mimitted, however, what is apparent, that there is no basis in this for a calculation of the number of persons who were on the structure at any one time. Wednesday was peculiarly a day of lounging and idle premehading on the Bridge, there being sights enough to keep a multitude of mere sightseers interested for hours at a stretch, and under the existing arrangements there is no way of preventing 15.000 persons getting on the breezy promenade and remaining there all day. The fact that the total number existors to the Bridge was less than on Friday, when no blockade occurred, only aboved the need of an efficient poince force and appliances by which notice of the crowded condition of the promonade might be sent to the ends of the Bridge and relief afforded by the opening of the wagon-ways to the incoming tide of foot-passengers. These are the things which will be talked about by the trustees to-day. nading on the Bridge, there being sights enough to

adorded by the opening of the trustees incoming tide of foot-passengers. These are the things which will be talked about by the trustees to-day.

A temporary arrangement, which it is thought and the steps on both ends of the Bridge within two days. Mr. Martin has given an order for the construction of sections of iron railing which are to be placed in the middle of the footpath up and down the steps and to a distance of fifty feet beyond in both directions. The work of making the railing is in progress, and when it is completed only a few hours will be required to put it in place. The extension beyond the steps will carry this rail past the places where the promenade is narrowed three feet by the descending cables, and it is hoped thus to be able in these places of danger to divide the stream of travel so that there will be no meeting of persons going in opposite directions. Mr. Martin admits that this is nothing more than an experiment of doubtful utility, since it is very seldom that the contrary-flowing streams of travel are equal in size, and it might easily happen, as it did on Wednesday, that one stream would be overwhelmingly greater than the other, and far in excess of the capacity of one-half of the roadway.

It is also designed to meet the need (which in the dreadful moments of Wednesday was a trying one) of a method of speedy communication between various portions of the Bridge, by a telephonic system, with stations at the two ends of the structure, at the towers and at Police Headquarters in New-York and Brooklyn.

The adquacy of such a method was severely criticised yesterday, the arguments being that there were no provisions in the plan for signalling to men on the Bridge away from the telephonic stations, so as to call them quickly to the scene of a threatened dimeater, which ought to be one of the first considerations now that the blocks of Saturday night, Sunday and Wednesday have shown the dangers that are to be apprehenced whenever the attractions of the Bridge as the suntites afforded by a h

with passengers.

As one might expect, there was a larger of policemen on duty on the Bridge and as proaches yesterday, these on recording a majority of the regular fridge were in their new uniforms, help thair appearance is not such as to strike to